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September 1981
NSRP 0008

THE NATIONAL SHIPBUILDING RESEARCH PROGRAM

Proceedings of the REAPS Technical Symposium

Paper No. 3: AUTODRAW: AUTOKON'S Interactive Graphics System for Viewing and Manipulating Structural Model Data

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CARDEROCK DIVISION,
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

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1. REPORT DATE	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED
SEP 1981	**N/A**	**-**

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
The National Shipbuilding Research Program Proceedings of the IREAPS Technical Symposium Paper No. 3: AUTODRAW AUTOKON'S Interactive Graphics System for Viewing and Manipulating Structural Model Data	5b. GRANT NUMBER
	5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
6. AUTHOR(S)	5d. PROJECT NUMBER
	5e. TASK NUMBER
	5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) **Naval Surface Warfare Center CD Code 2230 - Design Integration Tools Building 192 Room 128 9500 MacArthur Blvd Bethesda, MD 20817-5700**	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
	11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release, distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			
unclassified	**unclassified**	**unclassified**	**SAR**	**21**	

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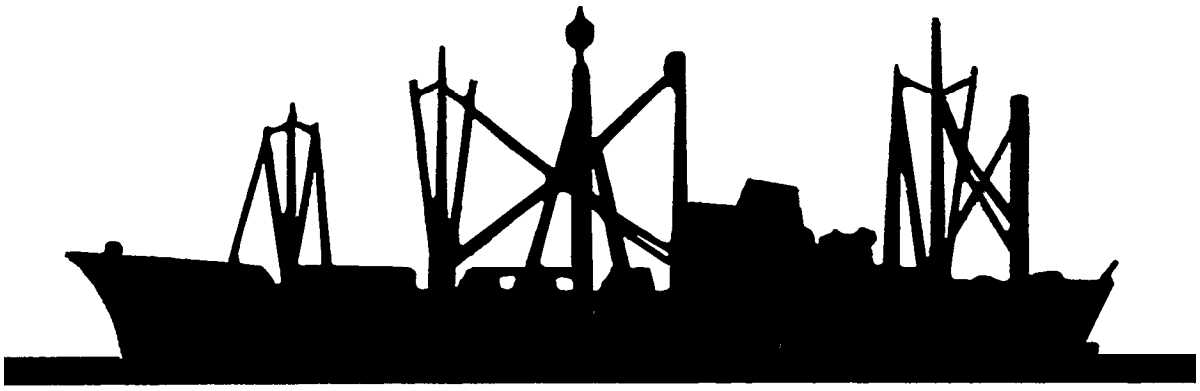
Proceedings
IREAPS Technical Symposium
September 15-17, 1981
Baltimore, Maryland



INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING FOR AUTOMATION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN SHIPBUILDING

IREAPS

AUTODRAW: AUTOKON'S INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS SYSTEM FOR VIEWING AND MANIPULATING STRUCTURAL MODEL DATA INTO COMPLETE DRAWING DOCUMENTATION

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1) THE PLACE OF AUTODRAW IN THE AUTOKON SYSTEM

Today AUTOKON is an integrated system for the ship-building industry. The system consists of a "BATCH" and an "NTERACTIVE" part. (See fig. 1.)

The batch oriented programs are:
BOF/LANSKI/SHELL/TRALOS/TRADET/DRA17/PARTO/ALKON.

The interactive oriented programs are:
DFREC/AUTO-NEST/AUTO-LINK/AUTO-INIT/AUTO-PART/
AUTO-DRAW/KINGDRAW/TRAPAR

AUTODRAW is a program to verify the contents of a DATA-BASE and to make complete drawings with that data. Therefore we will not compare the system with line-drawing systems.
The only "lines" drawn by AUTODRAN through input to the system are lines necessary to make the drawing complete, such as lines for dimensioning.

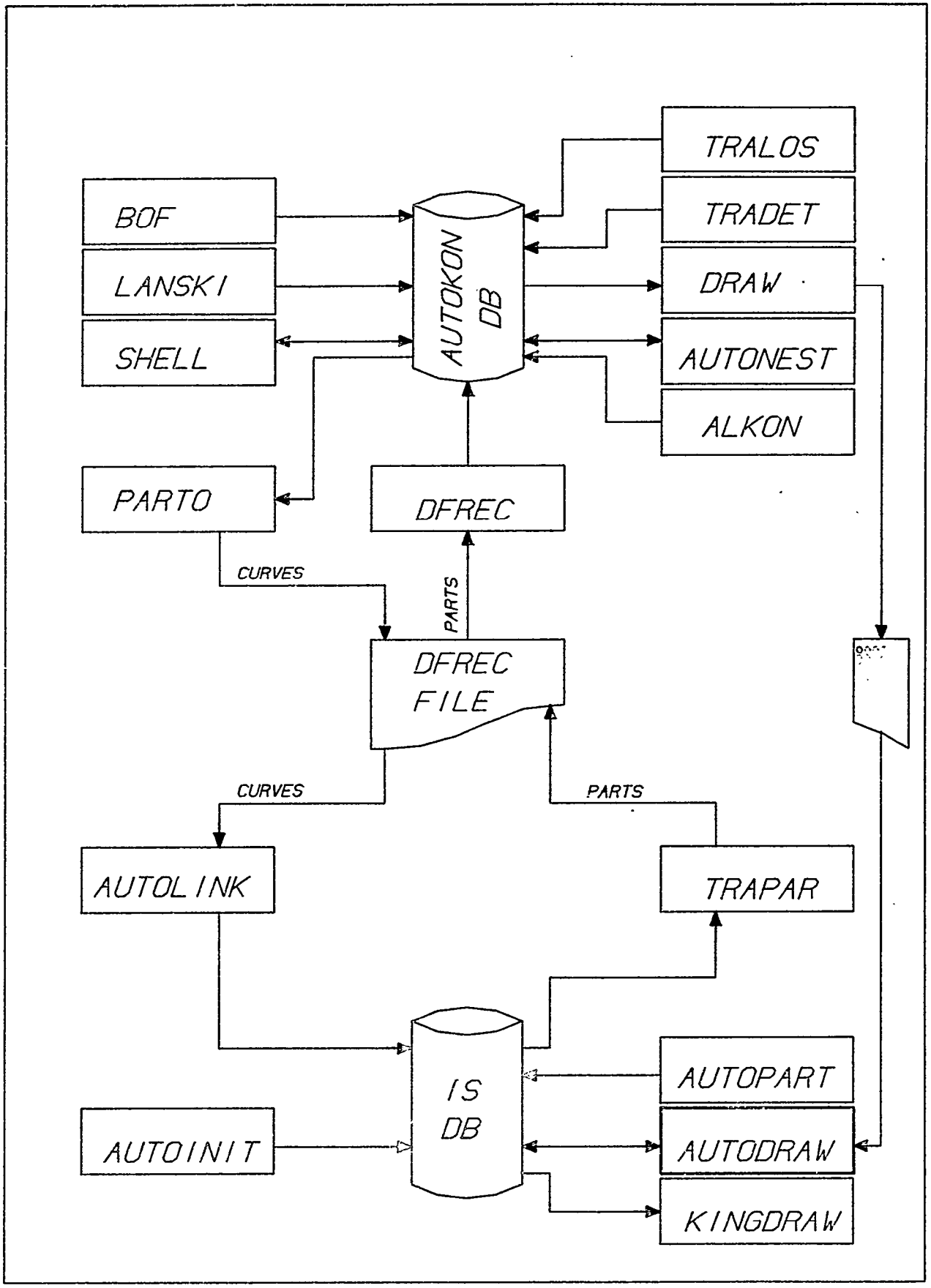
TRALOS
BOF
TRADET
AUTOKON DB
LANSKI
DRAW
SHELL
AUTONEST
ALKON
PARTO
DFREC
CURVES
PARTS
DFREC FILE
CURVES
PARTS
AUTOLINK
TRAPAR
IS DB
AUTOPART
AUTOINIT
AUTODRAW
KINGDRAW

Figure 1

Today AUTODRAW can make complete drawings such as shown in fig. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The information for all parts is kept in the IS database and is generated by AUTOPART.
All the parts are positioned in relation to a common XYZ axis and therefore it is easy to make composite drawings. Position one part and the other will fall automatic in place.

From the batch side of the system one can read "papertape" files into AUTODRAW as being the basic drawing. AUTODRAW can now supply this picture with text, dimensions etc.

2) WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH AUTODRAW ?

The most important functions in AUTODRAW are:

Verification

of contours, parts, assemblies and papertape files.

Generation of drawings

composition
completion by:
- text
- symbols
- dimensions
- identification

General views:
- orthogonal
- perspective
- axonometric

An additional, but minor, function is that AUTODRAW may be used in the same way as a simple graphic turn-key system,as a drafting tool to make simple pictures on the screen.

The interaction between User and System is by commands following a certain syntax.

The commands are treated by a group of programs called the Command Processor common to most of the systems in the interactive program group. Commands are entered from keyboard menue or card-image files.

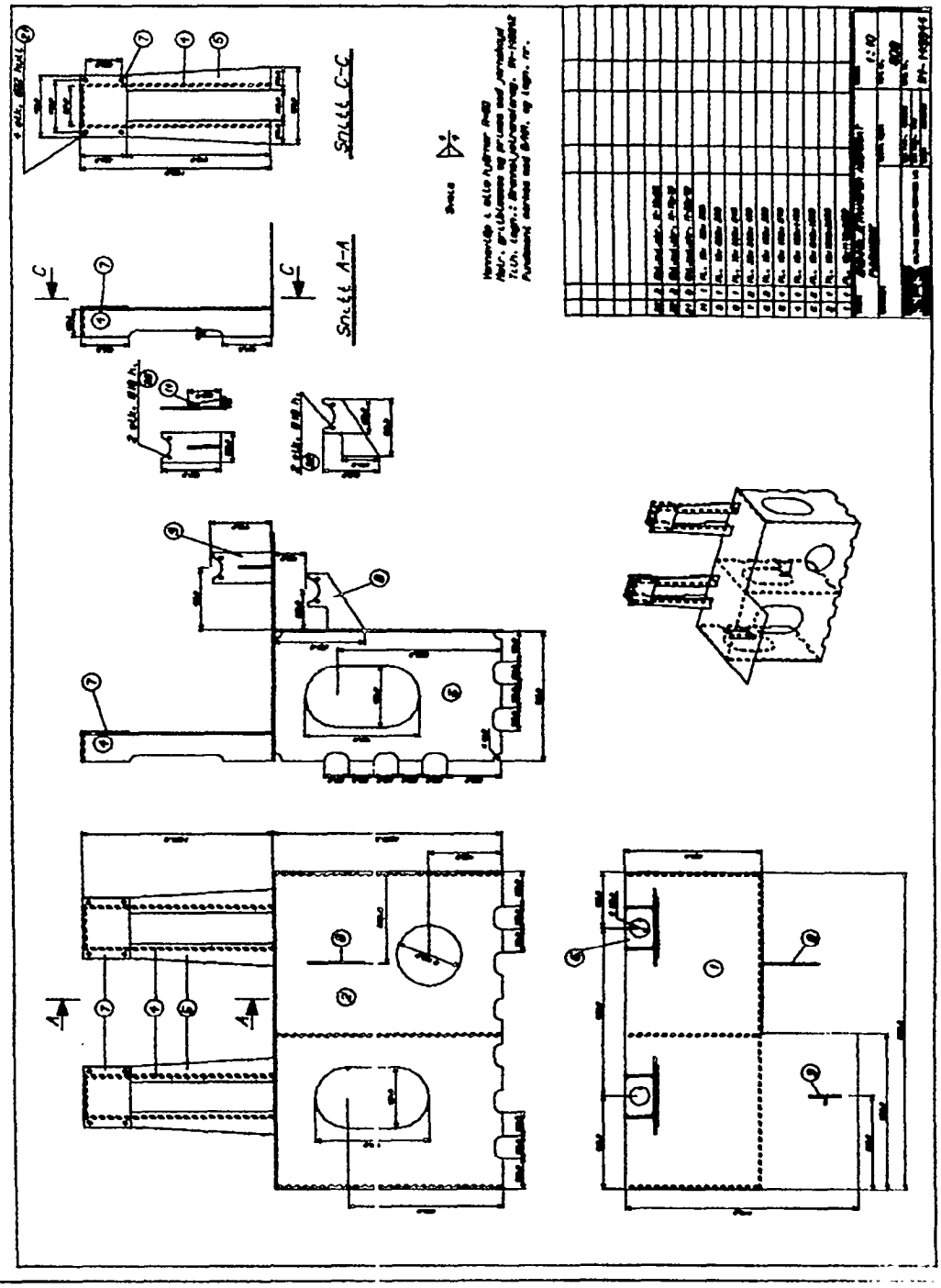

Figure 3

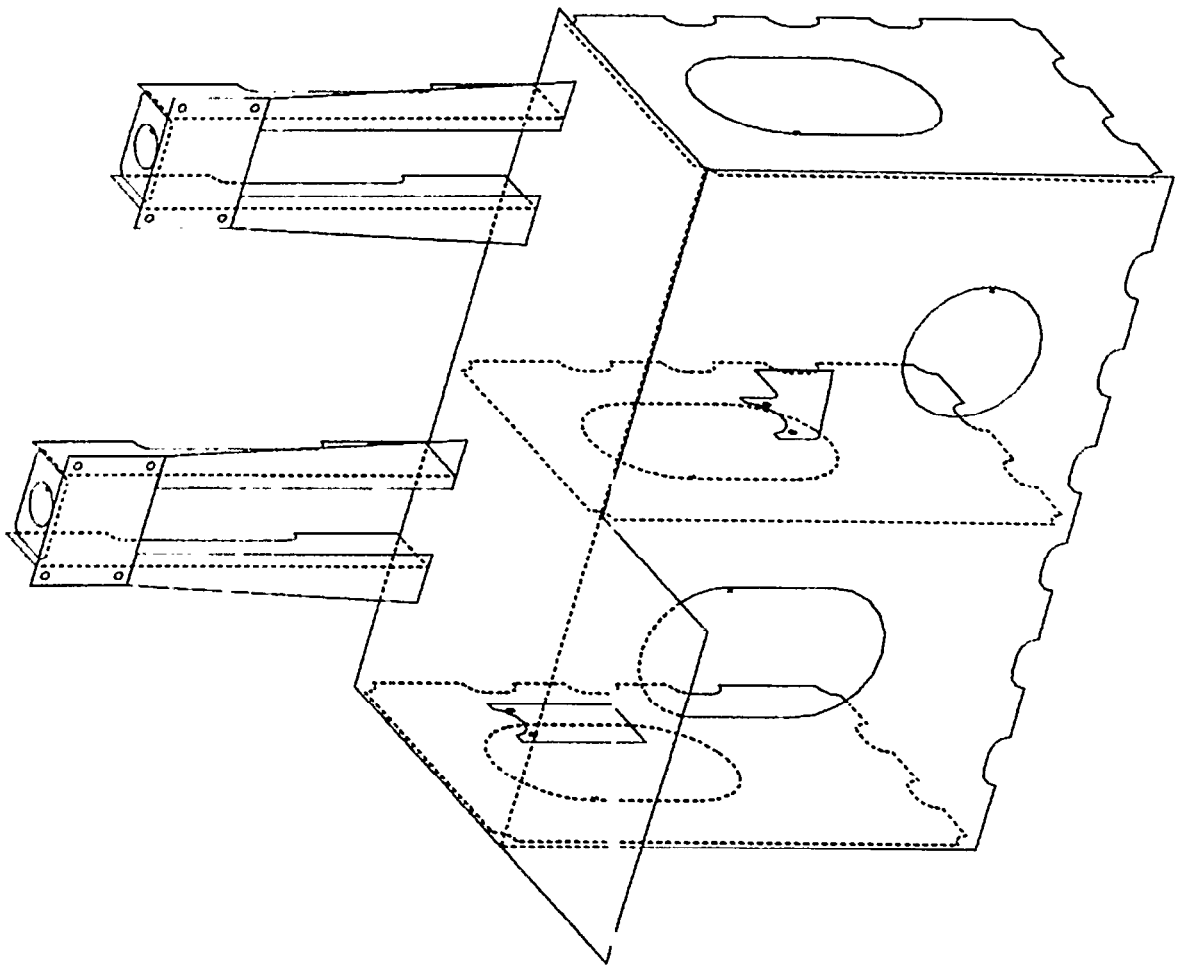

Figure 3

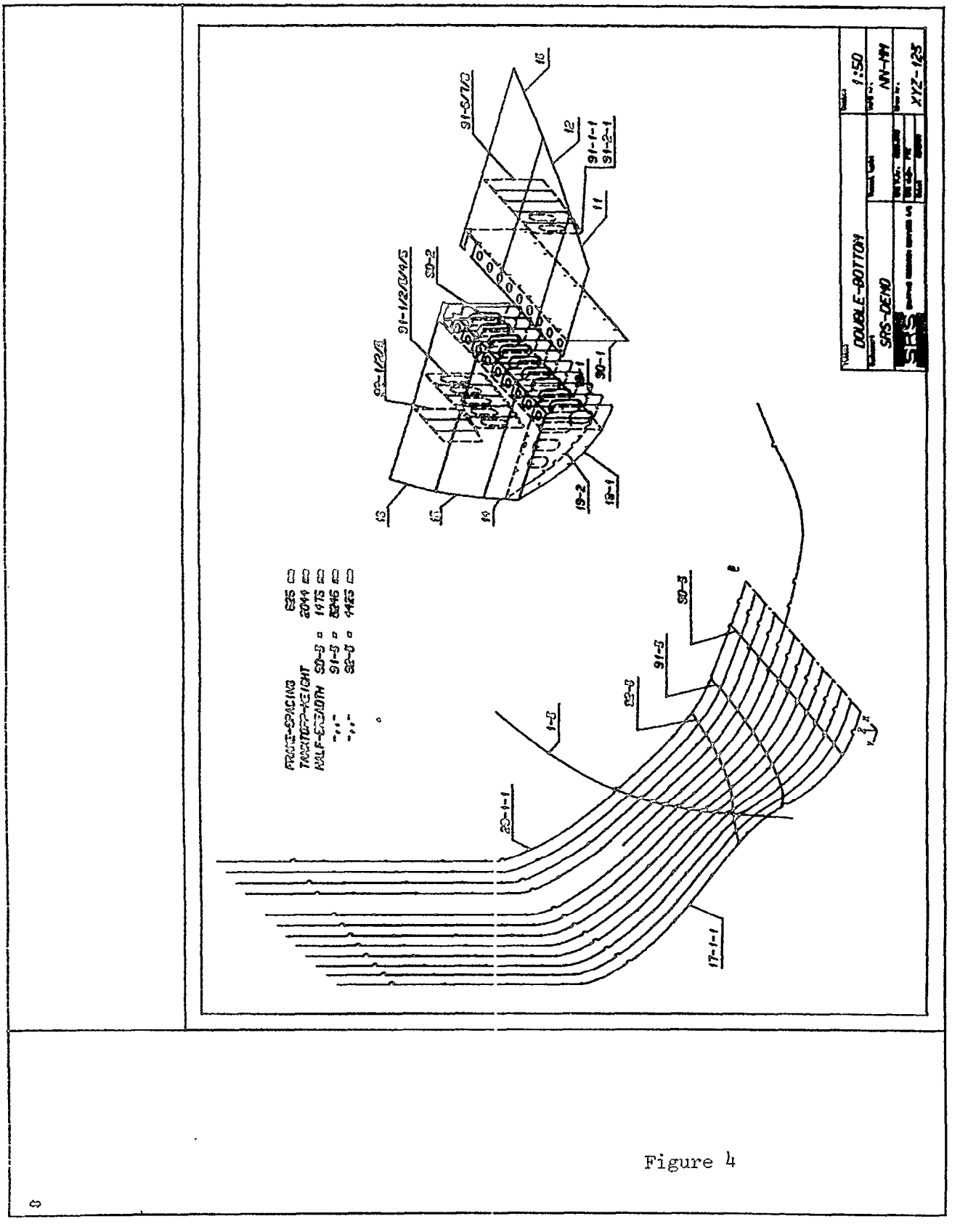
DOUBLE-BOTTOM
SRS-DEMO
1:50
XYZ-125
FRAME-SPACING
TANKTOP-HEIGHT
HALF-BREADTH
825
2041
1475
8246
1425
91-5
91-1/2/3/4/5
91-5/7/9
91-1-1
91-2-1
90-1
90-2
90-3
19-1
19-2
20-1-1
17-1-1
1-5
12-5
11
12
13
14
15
16

Figure 4

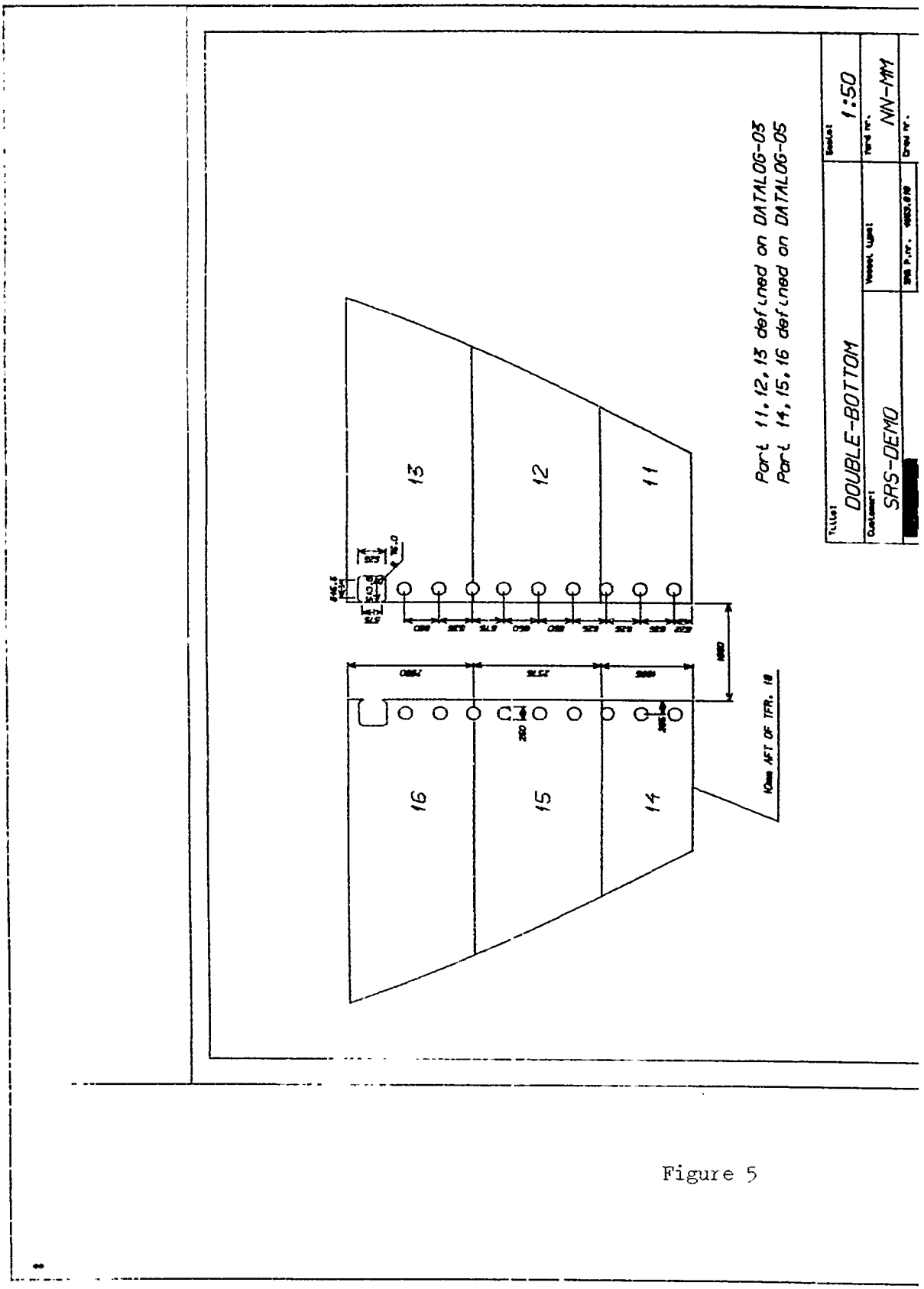
Part 11, 12, 13 defined on DATALOG-03
Part 14, 15, 16 defined on DATALOG-05
DOUBLE-BOTTOM
SRS-DEMO
1:50
NN-MM
13
12
11
16
15
14

Figure 5

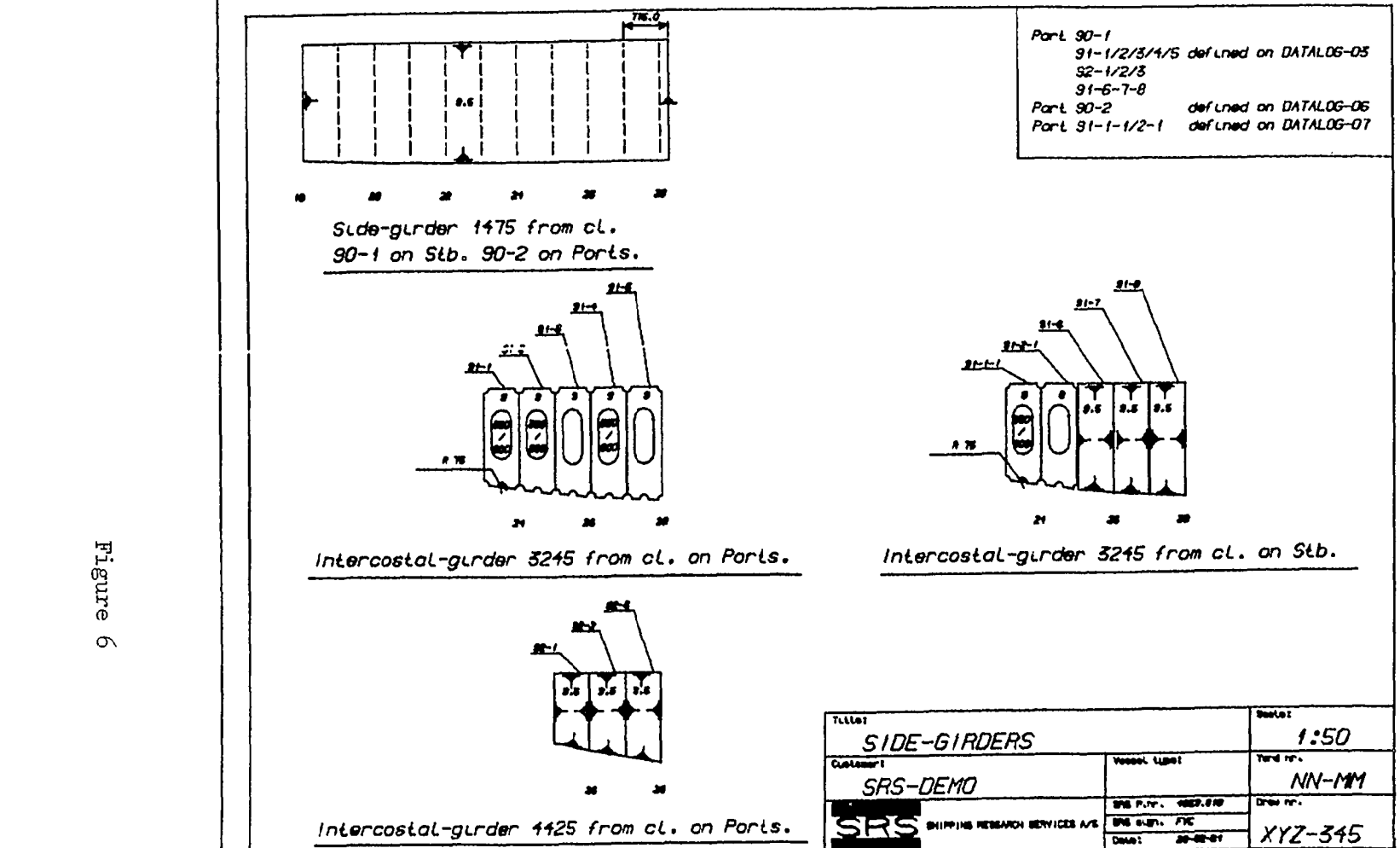
Part 90-1
91-1/2/3/4/5 defined on DATALOG-05
92-1/2/3
91-6-7-8
Part 90-2 defined on DATALOG-06
Part 91-1-1/2-1 defined on DATALOG-07
Side-girder 1475 from cl.
90-1 on Stb. 90-2 on Ports.
Intercostal-girder 3245 from cl. on Ports.
Intercostal-girder 3245 from cl. on Stb.
Intercostal-girder 4425 from cl. on Ports.
SIDE-GIRDERS
1:50
SRS-DEMO
NN-MM
XYZ-345
SRS
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Figure 6

Argumentnts may follow the command, or be given as answers to dialogue questions.
E.g. If the user remembers the sequence of arguments he could define a new picture by writing:

BEGIN-PICTURE 109,YES,A1,YES

or, he could utilize the dialogue feature:

BEGIN-PICTURE

"PICTURE-NAME:" 09
"STANDARD-A ?1:" YES
"A-FORMAT :" Al
"HORIZONTALLY?:" YES

(the questions asked by the system are between ").

The list of available commands are introduced to the system by the initializing program AUTOINIT.
The names of the commands may be changed by the user, and several different names may be connected to the same command.

The available commands fall in two main groups:

The commands specially valid for AUTODRAW

The commands common to other interactive systems.

Logically a drawingng is built as a hierarchy of three levels, called PICTURE, SEGMENT and OBJECTS (See fig. 7).

A PICTURE consists of one or several segments, a SEGMENT contains a number of OBJECTS of different types.

The OBJECT types are:

PART
CURVE
SYMBOL
TEXT
DIMEnsion

The concept of segment is introduced to separate a picture into logically distinct partitions.
When a new picture is started a segment with number zero is automatically initiated and all objects belong to segment zero if no other segment is defined.

The commands by which the user manipulates his drawing operate on a full picture, a segment or one particular object.

A typical sequence for building a segment is shown in fig. 8, 9, 10, 11.

Another general feature is the use of MACRO's. Fig. 12 shows the result of two MACRO's, one written in AUTOPART to generate all the lines for a title field and the other written in AUTODRAW to complete the title field with the text.

A MACRO may be any combination of commands which will be executed by calling up the MACRO name.

3) HOW SHOULD AUTODRAW BE USED FROM EARLY DESIGN TO SHOP DRAWING

Fig. 13 shows how the system will look like at the end of this year. We will add some new link programs so that *we* can use more information generated with TRALOS and TRADET.

The system may then be used as follows:

The first step will be to do a preliminary fairing to create the design frames necessary to make the classification drawings by means of TRALOS/TRADET. DRAW will be used to generate a papertape file which will be read by AUTODRAW. AUTODRAW is now used to make the drawings complete with text and dimensions. After the classification phase curves generated by TRALOS/TRADET are transferred to the IS database with the link programs DRAW IS and AUTOLINK.

All production parts may now be coded with AUTOPART.

AUTODRAW is now used to make complete shop-drawings for assemblies, single parts etc.

PARTS will be nested by means of AUTONEST to produce papertape for production.

PICTURE & SEGMENTS

A PICTURE MAY HAVE SEVERAL SEGMENTS.

IN THIS EXAMPLE IT IS CONVENIENT TO PARTITION THE PICTURE INTO 3 SEGMENTS

- THE TITLE AREA
- THE CURVES
- THE ASSEMBLY

TO SHIFT BETWEEN SEGMENTS WE USE THE COMMANDS:

'BEGIN-SEGMENT'

'RESUME-SEGMENT'

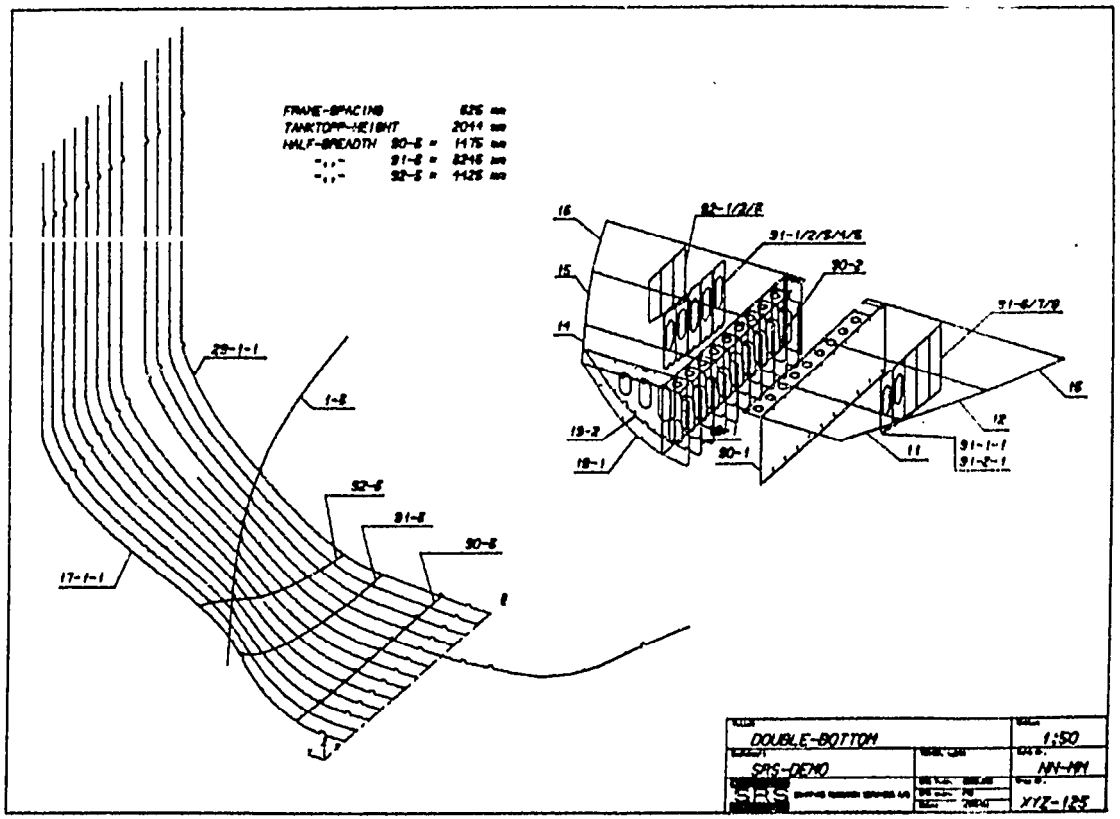

Figure 7

$BEGIN-PICT 13,V,A2,Y
$SHOW-AXIS-GLOBAL
$SET-SCALE 0.05
$
THIS PICTURE IS TO BE USED FOR 7 STRUCTURAL PARTS IN AN ASSEMBLY.
THE SCALE FACTOR IS CHOSEN TO TRANSFORM BETWEEN 'REAL' VALUES AND THE SIZE OF THE DRAWING PAPER. (NOT THE ACTUAL SIZE OF THE TEKTRONIX SCREEN!)
'SAME-PART'
1/4
400
300
200
100
100
200
300
400
500

Figure 8

$FETCH-PART 90-2
$POSITION X
$ROTATE-X -90
$ROTATE-Y 45
$ROTATE-X 30
$
'SAME-PART'
2/4
THIS SERIES OF ROTATIONS
HAS POSITIONED ONE OF
THE PARTS THAT WE HOPE
WILL GIVE A GOOD 3-D
PICTURE OF THE ASSEMBLY

Figure 9

8
THIS IS THE SAME AS THE PREVIOUS PICTURE.
ALL INTERMIDIATE POSITIONS DURING ROTATIONS ARE REMOVED.
WE NOW WANT THE OTHER PARTS TO GO THROUGH THE SAME ROTATIONS.
'SAME-PART'
3/4

Figure 10

$SAME-PART 14
$SAME-PART 15
$SAME-PART 16
$SAME-PART 18-1
$SAME-PART 19-1
$SAME-PART 19-2
$
'SAME-PART'
4/4
THE 'SAME-' COMMAND
IS EQUIVALENTE TO A
COMBINATION LIKE:
1) FETCH-
2) POSITION
3) ROTATE
4) ROTATE
ETC ...
ALL OPERATIONS ON THE
CURRENT OBJECT ARE
REPEATED.

Figure 11

Macro

A complex example:

We want a macro to draw the title-field
on a drawing.

Title: DEMONSTRATION OF MACRO		Scale: 1/1000
Customer: SOMEBODY	Vessel type: YACHT	Yard nr. 123
[redacted] SRS SHIPPING RESEARCH SERVICES A/S	SRS P.nr. 12515 SRS sign. FVC Date: JUNE/81	Drow nr. 123-0

The frame in AUTOPART

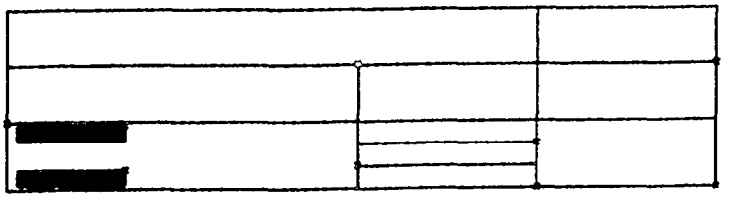

Figure 12

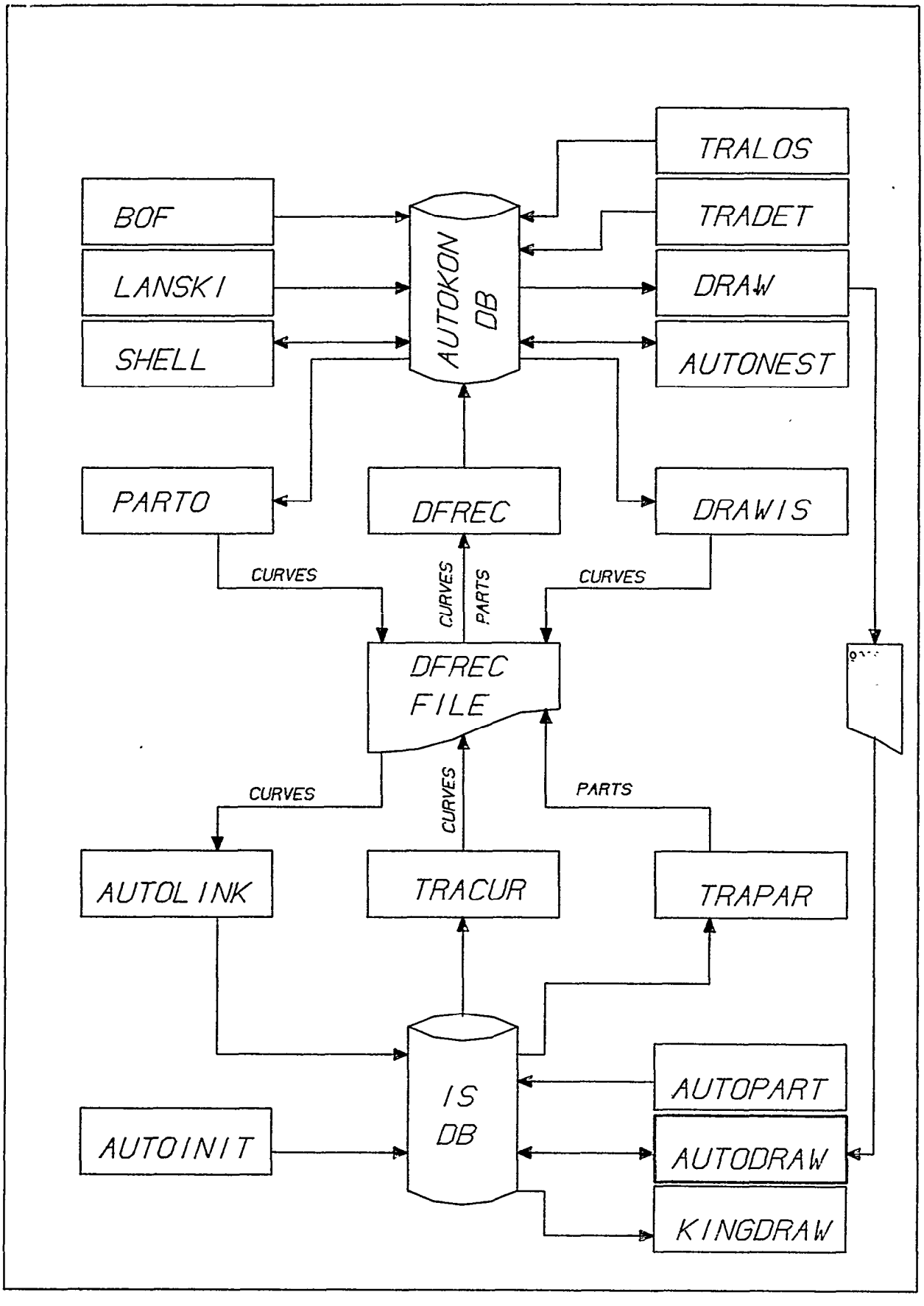
TRALOS
BOF
TRADET
AUTOKON DB
LANSKI
DRAW
SHELL
AUTONEST
PARTO
DFREC
DRAWIS
CURVES
CURVES
PARTS
CURVES
DFREC FILE
CURVES
CURVES
PARTS
AUTOLINK
TRACUR
TRAPAR
IS DB
AUTOPART
AUTOINIT
AUTODRAW
KINGDRAW

Figure 13

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